pluy or have heretofire employed in this city, but a performed such service in other parts of the Av 29 of

THE TARIFF.--DO THE OPPOSITION PROPOSE

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM Nothing seems so much to gratify our venerable neighbors of the *Intelligencer* as the prespect of re-viving the old protective-tariff issues. "Protection me manufactures" was the war-cry of their party for more than a quarter of a century, and now that it is revived in a few enthusiastic journals, it gives the *Intelligencer* unbounded satisfaction. Of course, everybody knows that duties levied upon forign goods, the like of which are produced or manufactured in our own country, unless they are held here at rates cheaper than abroad, afford incidental protection to the American proncer or manufacturer of such articles. All reveme laws, then, are protective in their very nature. But what the Intelligencer wants, is not incidental protection, but a specific discrimination in favor of certain interests—legislation, not with a view to the collection of money for the uses of the government, but with the primary purpose of aiding manufacturers and miners. Such, we infer at all events. are the views of the Intelligencer.

We bring these suggestions before that journs not so much to discuss the tariff question as to endeavor to get at the real intentions of the opposition press. Do they propose, then, to seek the enactment of laws to aid especially certain classes of our people? We denominate such laws, directing the ollection of duties upon imports, a "Revenue System." Are we to change this designation by making revenue a mere incident to protection, and call it a Protective System? We repeat that revenue laws are incidentally protective of such articles as are manufactured in this country; because they give to the owners thereof, to the extent of the duty imposed, a monopoly of our own markets. For in-stance, if broadcloths are made in other countries twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be made here, and we impose a duty upon the foreign article of forty per cent. ad valorem, it is manifest that the effect of the duty will be to exclude the foreign cloths and give the American manufacturer the monopoly of our markets. This case illustrates what we mean by making rev enue incidental to protection instead of making protection incidental to revenue; for, while the proposition suggested would undoubtedly keep up the price of broadcloth to rates above the cost of their manufacture, the duty imposed would be prohibitory, cutting off all importations, and, of course, all revenues on that article.

But our present purpose is to obtain from the In telligencer and other tariff journals an avowal of the principle upon which they propose that Congress shall legislate in reference to the importation of duties upon articles of foreign and domestic produc-We infer from a paragraph quoted approving ly by our neighbors, from the Richmond Enquirer, that they will insist upon the organization of a Protective System in place of a Revenue System. The Enquirer says :

"Even suppose we should pay one-third more for Virginia than for English iron, and spend \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 yearly, would we not still be the gainer of \$2,000,000 by the operation?"

The Enquirer maintains in this the utmost doc trines of prohibition with reference to the article of railroad iron; and we presume that the manufacturers in other parts of the country will be ready to prefer similar claims to exclusive protection. This principle it is easy to see, would, if carried out, utterly lestroy our present revenue system and bankrupt the treasury, but of course would add immensely to the profits of the manufacturers. The sugar interest of Louisiana would apply the same argument that, by prohibiting the introduction of the foreign artithe money which we now pay to Cuba all in the tending by fears grounded upon this apprehension. country. "Suppose we do have to pay thirty-three | The Richmond South gives assurances as follows on

turers of like articles abroad, and having protected the several interests by imposing prohibitory duties we should certainly have a system which, if the Enquirer is right in its positions, would keep our nestic article, and by whom is the money kept? which cuts off all foreign trade? It is clearly the interest of the agriculturalist to command, if possible, the markets of the world. If he is, then, comcelled to pay one-third more for what he consumes of righer rates for his productions.

ting off exports to foreign countries? It is absurd glad that he has accepted it. to expect that we shall be able to command markets abroad for our cotton and grains, if we close our own

Does the Intelligencer adopt the conclusions of the Richmond Enquirer, that it is better to pay one-third more for an article produced or manufactured in this borhood of 650,000.

[State of the Philadelphia North American estimates the population of that city at the present time to be in the neighborhood of 650,000.

eign country? There is little use in discussing the merits of a case without fixing upon an issue. What we want is the distinct avowal whether we are to proceed on revenue or protective principles.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA

We give place below to the reply of the Hon. Brown, Postmaster General, to the letter of John sterfield, esq., president of the Overland Mail Company, announcing the arrival of the first stages from San Francisco at St. Louis. Great credit is due to Gov. Brown for his energy and perseverance in organizing the communication referred to—a system which we predict will, within a few years, units the East and the West into one compact field of produc tion. Gov. Brown well says that it may "develop not only one, but several Californias." To those who have studied the progress of population in this country, and have witnessed the growth of two great empires of production on the Atlantic and acific sides of the continent, within a quarter of century, the system uniting them, inaugurated by Governor Brown, cannot fail to command a warm and earnest approval. It is manifest that but little time will be required to consolidate the two sections by a removal of the obstacles lying between them when we may anticipate the development of vast sources of wealth and prosperity which are now ncealed and shut out from us all. It is a remarkable fact that as population has extended westward, the disadvantages of intervening distance have been more than compensated for in the increased productiveness of soils, the discovery of mineral wealth, and other elements of popular progress.

Pest Office Department, Washington, Oct. 20, 1858.

Sin: On my return from Tennessee, I received your despatch announcing the arrival at St. Louis of the first great overland mail from San Francisco. Since then the public journals have announced the safe arrival of sevral other mails of that line.

eral other mails of that line.

I rejoice in your success. It may develop not one only, but several Californias on this side the shores of the Pacific. The country cannot award too high credit to the lamented Rusk, and other members of Congress, who authorized this line to be established, or to the President, who devoted his great abilities to carrying the law into execution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE NATIONAL FAIR IN VIRGINIA.

Preparations are going on upon an extended scale for the annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of the United States, which is to be held this year at Richmond during the next week. The annual address is to be delivered by a distinguished statesman and orator of New England, the Hon. Caleb Cushing. Addresses are also to be delivered by Governor Wise, and Messrs. William C. Rives, James Lyons, and William H. Macfarland. The chief attraction to strangers of the exhibition

proper will, of course, be the proverbially-fine fat attle of western Virginia, and the varied and ingenious machinery which will be chiefly forwarded from the North. A higher attraction than anything listed upon the schedule of the Fair, however, will be the stalwart people of a rich, independent, and thrifty planting community who will be there. Such collection of men and women as will be seen collected together from interior Virginia at the Richmond Fair, are not to be met with in many parts of the earth at the present day. We venture to predict that the men and women of Virginia who will be congregated on the occasion will strike the atention of strangers more forcibly and favorably than anything else they will see in Richmond, or anything of the sort they have seen elsewhere, and that few will say after it is over that they have not been compensated for their journey by this part of the Exhib. tion alone.

Among the distinguished visitors who will I present will be Lord Napier, her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington. We venture to predict that his lordship will find cattle in the stalls of the Fair at Richmond, which, if not uniformly as good, will afford specimens of as fine Durhams as can be seen at the great cattle shows of his native

The concourse of visitors is expected to be imlarge : but let none

not be better to do so and keep the money in the country than to purchase what we require from Spaniards?" We put this question on the tongues of the Louisiana producers in order to bring it distinctly before the people.

We might go on in this way till we had covered all the articles produced or manufactured in the United States, which, under a judicious revenue system, come into competition with producers and manufactured."

"We are informed of some apprehension in the country that the accommodations of the city will not suffice for the entertainment of the expected concourse of visitors. We are authorized to announce, however, that the hospitality of private citizens will more than compensate for any deficiency in the public houses. To all in the country who wish to spend a week of pleasant recreation, we extend an invitation to visit the approaching Fair in Richmond."

It affords us great pleasure to announce that the appointment of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, as minister to Austria, which was voluntarily tendered to him by the President, has been accepted money in the country. Meantime, it may be well to by that gentleman. The faithfulness and ability of nquire, who pays the increased prices of the do- his whole course in Congress as a national democrat have been recognised and endorsed by the country. The farmer, of course, would be required to contrib-ute his share; and how will the law operate upon in the House of Representatives—the most important position in that body-he was eminently success ful. His persuasive manners and his admitted knowledge of financial questions extended his influ ence among the members of all parties, who placed ron, sugar and other articles, he should have some full reliance on his statements. Should the tariff tion therefor by being able to command question be before Congress at the next session, his loss will be severely felt. But his appointment to Is this latter benefit likely to accrue to him by cut. Austria was eminently fit to be made, and we are

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA

abroad for our cotton and grains, if we close our own to their products and manufactures.

We merely introduce these suggestions with a view of obtaining from the opposition journals an avowal, as we said, of the principle upon which they propose to modify the existing revenue system? We give no opinions upon the question of the adequacy of that system to obtain revenues to carry on the government. It may or may not be defective. What we want to know is, if the Intelligencer proposes, in rearranging the tariff, that it shall be done with a view of aiding or protecting manufacturers as the first object, and incidentally to collect public revenue as the second object?

Does the Intelligence has been received from Venezuela, dated at Caracas on the 25th of September. Friendly relations were fully restored between that republic and England and France. The country was enjoying repose, and the people anxiously awaiting the return of Gen. Paez, to whom the next presidency would be tendered. The constitutional convention made slow progress in its deliberations. A decree had been adopted, by virtue of which the territory comprised within the jurisdiction of the territor

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Purther European News by the Anglo Saxon The London Times says that all appearances indicate hat the present Atlantic cable must be given up, and topes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great uppriority of the Nisgara and Agameumon, but thinks hat a ship should be especially constructed for the lay-

Aleration.

Licut. Col. Moody has been appointed Chief Commis-oner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

of Lands and Works in British Columbia. shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies had red to £420 a £450. Times' City Article reports the funds very inactive

The papers publish a despatch from Lord Canning, Governor General of India, in reply to Lord Ellenborough's despatch. Lord Canning complains of the treatment he has experienced. He defends his policy, and asks to be relieved if he has failed to satisfy the govern-

ment.

Lord Derby was suffering from an attack of the gout.

The Moniteer publishes a circular forbidding unstamped newspapers to insert advertisements. This return to the strict letter of the law will be a death blow to the multi-

tade of minor journals.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France, that he has accepted the invitation, and that he will visit both London and Paris next spring.

Three Days Later from Europe .-- Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Oct. 20.—The royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived last midnight.

from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived last midnight. The news generally Liunimportant.

The British government were making a move towards the abolition of the Stade dues of Hanover.

Two French ships-of-war had sailed for Portugal to support the demand of France for indemnification for the seizure of the barque Charles Georges, but an amicable adjustment was anticipated.

The London News was quite hopeful that the combined improvements of Hughes, Thompson, and Henly would, when they reached Trinity Bay, triumph over the existing difficulty in transmitting intelligible signals through the cable.

A large portion of the city of Aukland, in Australia, had been destroyed by fire.

The chess-match between Morphy and Harrwitz had been brought to a termination by the illness of the latter. The game stood—Morphy, 5; Harrwitz, 2; drawn, 1. The Admiral of the French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico had left Paris with energetic instructions to protect the property and persons of French citizens in Mexico.

The King of Prussia is alarmingly ill.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—Cotton—The market for the week closed steady at last quotations. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. The estimated sales on Friday were 7,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Mobile. 7 9-16d. Orleans. Fair.----7\frac{2}{3}d. Middling -----7\frac{2}{3}d. Stock in port 495,000 bales, including 413,000 of American. Bichardson, Spence, & Co.'s Circular says that holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The trade report of Manchester continued

neavy at 21s. a 22s. Wheat heavy at 7s. a 7s. 3d. for southern white. Corn closed with a declining tendency and quotations nominal—yellow, 32s. a 33s.; white, 33s.

government contracts were given to Americans at £6 Bacon was heavy—middling and lower qualities slightly declined. Lard was dull at 60s. a 61s.

signity declined. Lard was dull at 60s. a 61s.

Sugars were dull and slightly lower. Rice was heavy at a decline of 3d. Tea had advanced 4 a 1d. Spirits turpentine closed steady at 37s. 6d. a 38s. Rosin was dull at 12s. a 16s. for fine. Bullion in the bank had increased £236,000. Consols closed at 981 a 981.

From Africa -- Dr. Livingstone's Movements

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—The schooner E. H. Miller, which has arrived at this port from Guillimone river, brings the following intelligence from Africa: Dr. Livingstone had gone up the Nile. The disturbances among the native tribes continued, and the new Governor had started with a force against them. News had been received of a victory over the natives at Champanzee, on the Zambezi. The Indiana Legislature. Indianapoles, Oct. 19.—Governor Willard has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature, to convene on the 20th of November. It will be composed of the newly-elected members and the senators holding over.

Launch of a Sloop-of-War. Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The sloop-of-war Lancaster was launched from this navy-yard at noon to-day. It was christened by Miss Lane in the presence of an immense

New York, Oct. 20.—All the seats for Piccolomini's econd night were sold in half an hour. In some instances \$20 were paid for a single seat.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 20.—Cotton—prices are easier, but unchanged—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 13,000 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 40; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5 40; southern, \$5 a \$5 40. Wheat has declined—sales of 8,500 bushels—red, \$1 10 a \$1 15; white, \$1 32. Corn has declined—sales of 37,000 bushels—white, \$4 a 85 cents; yellow is scarce, 90 cents; mixed 68 a 70 cents. Pork is quiet—mess, \$16 40 a \$16 50; prime, \$14 25. Lard is heavy, at 10 a 10 cents. Whiskey is quiet, at 22 cents. Sugar is steady, at 6 a 7 cents. Coffee is quiet, at 9 a 10 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 49 cents. Rosin is firm, at \$1 65 a \$1 70. Rice is firm, at 3 3 cents. New York, Oct. 20 .- Cotton-prices are easier, but at 3 a 3 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Flour is dull and unchanged— Howard street, \$5 37½; Ohio, \$5 25; City Mills, \$4 87½ a \$6. There were more sellers than buyers at these figures. Wheat closed steady—red, prime, \$1 22; white, \$1 25 a \$1 38. Corn is drooping—new white, 65 cents; old yellow, \$2 a 83 cents. Whiskey is steady at 22½ a 23

SALE OF THE OLD SWEET SPRINGS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

[From the Richmond Examinor.]

This magnificent watering-place is now the property of Col. Oliver P. Bierne, of Monroe, that gentleman having recently purchased the interests of Messrs. Caperton and Christopher Bierne in the property. As the great and admirable improvements at the Old Sweet Springs, during the last three years, are attributable in no small degree to the public spirit, intelligent liberality, and good taste of this gentleman, his exclusive ownership insures its further enlargement and embellishment as a place of fashionable resort. Indeed, it is now the most attractive and beautiful of all our watering places, and is destined and beautiful of all our watering places, and is destined to become the "summer-house" of thousands of southern people. The late season at this place was the most sun-cessful and brilliant ever known in the mountains of Vir-ginia, and place it in the front rank of American water-ing places.

ing-places.

Major John Wilson, the popular and efficient superintendent, will continue in the position which he has so well filled for some years past.

"Hoxest Indian."—In the United States circuit court yesterday, during the examination of Alexander Robinson, the venerable Pottawattomic chieftain, an old-time interpreter to the garrison here, stated what is quite too original, as well as aboriginal, to be confined to its proper place in the reported evidence to day. It was a view of Pottawattomic thirst, that brought down the whole court, bar, and bystanders.

Quoth Alexander. "I was in those days much about the garrison; kept within a few miles; always went to the sutler's when I was thirsty."

"Were you often thirsty!"

"Hand t much money in those times."

"Were you thirsty whenever you had money!"

"Was very much thirsty always when I had money."

—Chicago Prets and Tribune.

notify, and lought and conquered so bravely, in the cause of true democracy, and its chosen standard bearer, has allowed herself to be seduced from her fidelity by a few recreant demagogues in the pay of the enemy, the Empire State, which two years ago gave over eighty thousand majority for the black-republican candidate, Fremont, is now prepared to place herself in the breach, repel the advance of sectionalism and sclish integue, and show the American people that the richest and most influential State in the Union is in favor of the broad, immutable truth of democratic principles, and uncompromisingly opposed to the fatal heresies of the black republicans—enemies to fifteen States of the confederacy; of the know-nothings—procribers of all who differ from them in religion, or were born in another clime, and of those degraded beings who, calling themselves democrats, have sold themselves to the deadly foes of the democracy for the most sordid and filthy lucre.

The accounts that reach us from every quarter of the State encourage the confident hope that, on the 2d of

for the most sordid and filthy lucre.

The accounts that reach us from every quarter of the State encourage the confident hope that, on the 2d of November, we shall not only defeat "poor enough Morgan," and his associate aspirants for State offices, but we shall largely, if not entirely, make up for the congressional defeat in Pennsylvania. Nothing can defeat us but our own indiscretion. Division in our own make, quarrels as to individuals, an insane eagerness to promote the ambitious views of chiefs of little cliques, a criminal desire to gratify spite or petty revenge, may weaken our strength, and snatch the victory from us when already within our grasp, but the force of the triple-headed enemy cannot defeat us.

It is a sad sight to see an old chief of the democratic party, whose long and brilliant record of democratic service entitles him to a full measure of respect and regard, descending from the high position which he has won, and entering the arena as a disorganizer, advocating the election of an opponent of the regular nominee of the party, and acting in open defiance of party discipline and decrees. Such a sight, I regret to say, was witnessed last night in Brooklyn. At a meeting held for the purpose of ratifying the stump nomination of Mr. Litchfield, the opponent of Mr. George Taylor, the regularly-nominated candidate, who formerly and faithfully performed his duties and supported the administration, a well-known leader of the party, one to whom even his opponents looked with respect, countenanced by his presence, and advocated by his voice, the split in the democratic ranks in King's county, and thus did all in his power to imperil our success. I think Taylor will be elected in any event; but should he be beaten, and the black-republican or know-nothing elected, (Litchfield has not a shade of a chance,) we may attribute our defeat to the democratic will be decreaded to the democratic will be addiced to Daniel S. Dickinson.

The old war horse of Tammany Hall, Elijah F. Purdy, has declined the nomina

The old war horse of Tammany Hall, Elijah F. Purdy, has declined the nomination as representative in Congress of the fourth congressional district, on account of advancing years, a reluctance to abandon his useful labors as one of the board of supervisors, and the urgency of his private affairs in this city. The Tammany Hall nominating convention had a meeting last night to consider Mr. Purdy's refusal, and have appointed to meet to-morrow night to make another nomination. An informal ballot was taken last night, which resulted in favor of Samuel T. Webster, of the 10th ward. There is a stump candidate in the field in the person of Alderman Thos. Stevens.

There was a very large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting held at Tarrytown yesterday to ratify the State ticket, and the nomination of Gouverneur Kemble as representative of the 9th congressional district in place of John B. Haskin, dismissed for discreditable conduct. Judge Parker made a most effective and eloquent speech on the issues of the day. There were a number of other on the issues of the day. There were a number of other speakers, and the feeling seemed to be general that Kemble will be triumphantly elected. Agile Johnny will not get 100 democratic votes in the district. His chances of republican and American votes are getting smaller. Not-withstanding the powerful advocacy of Horace Greeley, withstanding the powerful advocacy of Horace Greeley, the determination seems to gain ground among the opposition to run a decenter man than Haskin. The republicans and know-nothings are not over-nice, but there are some things they cannot do, and to nominate the man "of muscular development" and easy virtue (political) seems to be one of them. The Courier and Enquirer is very wrath at the idea that Haskin should be normated by republicans, and publishes this morning the following indignant remonstrance against the action of Greeley and the "packed Haskin convention:"

"There is a mystery about this union which we do not pretend to

Greeley and the "packed Haskin convention:"

"There is a mystery about this union which we do not pretend to comprehend; but it is exceedingly mortifying to see a district thus feolishly thrown away, and that, too, by the very press (the Tribune) which pretends to take such a deep interest in the deteat of the administration. Again, we ask, what does if mean? With a clear majority of 4,000 in the district, and a placeality of between five and six thousand, why are the opposition compelled to vote for either Kentolie or Haskin, both of whom are pledged to vote alike upon all questions? There is something wrong in this coalition; and our hope is that an housest and well-tried American will be put in nomination to day, without any regard to the packed Haskin convention, calling itself republican. Such a nominee will be certain of an election, and we do not despair of seeing the proper man put forward by the American works and the proper man put forward by the American convention. If not, then let a mass meeting of the opposition be called in order that the people may take the matter into their own hands."

Without accepting as correct the Courier's arithmetica Without accepting as correct the Courier's arithmetical calculations or sharing in its hopes, I must admit that it is a proper subject for republican inquiry, "What does the Haskin-Greeley coalition mean?" A strong effort will be made to nominate Mr. Nelson this evening, and, failing in this, an independent nomination will be made, and Mr. Nelson or General Webb will probably be the choice of the "People's party."

Great indignation is felt and expressed at the conduct of the "California, New York, and European Steamship Company," in continuing to sell tickets for passage to California by the Nicaragua route, in ships which do not belong and never have belonged to them. The Washington was advertised to sail for San Juan on the 16th inst., then on the 20th instant, and passages sold on board her, when

was advertised to sail for sail union the foot inst., inch on the 20th instant, and passages sold on board her, when the ship was not even bought, and, of course, could not sail as announced. The fictitious pure see of the At-lantic and the saile of passage tickets by her was a part of the same reprehensible system: and, were it not that lantic and the sale of passage tickets by her was a part of
the same reprehensible system: and, were it not that
the parties who are connected with the company are really above suspicion of fraud, the transactions of the Washington and Atlantic would very much resemble false pretences. Advertising ships as bought and ready to sail
for a particular place on a given day, in the hope that a
sufficient sum can be raised from passenger tickets to
make the first payment on the ships, is not only a hazardous speculation, but one of very doubtful honesty. It
is hoped that measures have been, or will shortly be,
taken to refund the money already received for imaginary passages to California in the Washington and Atlantic.

The excitement to get places in the Academy of Marie

The excitement to get places in the Academy of Music the excitement to get places in the Academy of Music to hear Piccolomini to-morrow night is intense, and reminds one of the days of the Jenny Lind furore. Speculators have bought up a number of the choicest seats at cost prices, and have relet them at an immense profit, much to their joy, but to the ineffable disgust of the public, who are, of course, abusing Mr. Ullman as the cause of all their wave. of all their woe.

of all their woe.

The money market was moderately active to day at
my last quotations. Capitalists are asking each other
very anxiously, "What shall we do with it, (our monvery anxiously, "What shall we do with it, (our mon-ey?") and there seems, notwithstanding, an outward dis-play of caution—a tendency "to make a dash at some-thing" which is rather to be feared. The wonder is that some choice bubbles have not been originated before this, as the public inclination and purse are so exactly ready for them. The following is a comparative statement of the condition of our banks, including the clearing-house operations and the sub-treasury statement of Saturday fo the past week, the week previous, and the corresponding week in 1857, which, it will be remembered, was the week of the greatest depression in specie and deposits during the crisis, and included the day on which specie payments were suspended, when the specie reserve fell to \$5,500,000 against \$28,500,000 on Saturday last, and the undrawn deposits were down to \$42,696,012 against

\$86,589,362 on Satu		O-1 TA 1010	000, 1-000
	Oct. 17, 1857.	Oct. 16, 1858.	Oct. 9, 1855
Capital	\$63,819,000	\$67,325,182	\$67,325,18
Loans	97,245,826	124,216,701	123,599,25
Specie	7,843,230	28,506,508	29,170,20
Circulation	8,087,441	7,490,624	7,980,51
Gross deposits	. 52,894,023	106,497,058	105,565,93
Exchanged	10,198,611	19,907,696	19,175,71
Cndrawn	42,696,012	86,589,362	86,390,21
a sub-treasury	5,514,496	10,198,837	10,476,64
Foreign exchange	is in modera	te request at	full prices
s quoted in my la			
110: commercial	names, 1094	a 1094 : Par	is, 5.134

a 110; commercial names, 109; a 109; ; rars, 5, 15; a 5, 114; Antwerp, 5, 15 a 5, 124; ; Amsterdam, 41; a 41; ; Hamburg, 36; a 36; ; Bremen, 79 a 794; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 41; a 41; ; and Prussian thalers, 72; a 73;

The flour market was more active at the opening and rather firmer, but heavy at the close at yesterday's prices Wheat was dull and tends downward. Corn was also lower. Provisions were firmer and better. Cotton was steadier and a trifle higher at the following quotations: New York Classification.

The stock market was remarkably buoyant this morn-ng, with very large sales. At the second board prices were very firm, and higher.

20% 21 18% 84% 84% 16% 16% 16% 26% 26% 12 12% 51% 61% Sugars were heavy. Teas were dull at auction to-day and prices were lower.

The receipts include \$41,000 from customs

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA

Tucson, Armona, September 18, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union :

Tueson, Arrona, September 18, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union:

The enclosed diary of Mr. St. John, the station-keeper of the Overland Mail Company, will give you the particulars of one of the most atrocious acts, among a host, that have ever disgraced this frontier.

The San Diego and San Antonio mail stage arrived at Dragon Springs on Sunday morning, the 11th, and found there two men dead, cut to pieces, another just dying from a frightful cut which entirely laid open his head, and Mr. St. John, with his left arm cut off at the shoulder, hanging only by the flesh. He had several other ghastly wounds. The two men still alive had had no water or food for four days. It. Mowry, Col. Leech, and Mr. Hawley remained nearly all day at the station, dressing the wounds of St. John and Laing, burying the dead, and rendering every assistance in their power. An express was immediately despatched for a surgeon and assistance, and one man was left to take care of the wounded until other help arrived. Mr. St. John showed great coolness and bravery in the horrible situation he was placed, and, after his first request for water, thought only of the interest of the Mail Company. The only comment I have to make upon this affair is this: the murderers are still at large; there is not in all Arizona a magistrate to arrest, a court to try them if arrested, nor an officer to execute the judgment of the law if rendered. All the power and authority of the New Mexican government is confined to New Mexico proper. Arizona is as completely outside of her protection as California or Oregon. The Overland Mail have established nine stations between Tueson and Mesilla, and these will all form points of settlement for the emigration coming into the Territory. The agent here, Mr. Buckley, is busy stocking the road, and says he has no doubt of the time being made according to schedule—100 miles a day—on his division of the route.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Tucson and vicinity was held here last evening. The resolutions of the Rio Grande convention were unanimously adopted in favor of the new Territory, and nominating Wm. Mowry for re-election. Lieut. Mowry addressed the meeting, giving a clear and full exposition of the difficulties under which Arizona labored during the last session. Here, as everywhere else, Lieut. Mowry has been received by his constituents with great enthusiasm. The vote of the Santa Cruz valley has increased since last year several hundred, and it is anticipated that the entire vote of the Territory will exceed 2,500.

Large quantities of silver ore have been taken out at the Sonora Company's mines, and amalgamating works are being put up for the reduction of the ore. We look confidently to Congress next session to give us the long-looked-for protection, which is all we ask.

Throughout the whole of Arizona only two votes were polled for representative in the New Mexican legislature, the people having become tired of the farce of sending one representative to sit among a majority of forty or more, all bitterly prejudiced against Arizona. The statistics into which our delegate will return will convince, we hope, the most incredulous of our wants.

Lieut. Mowry, having finished the canvass of this portion of the Territory, has gone to Guaymas.

R. J. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Tuc

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Tubat, Arizona, Sept. 24, 1858.

Tuble, Arizona, Sept. 24, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union:

Your correspondent has at length descended into the bowels of the earth in the famous silver region of Arizona, and seen for himself. It is all true—and more than has been told. Almost every intelligent man in the country is sole or part owner of a mine. Some are opened, others waiting for capital, and a territorial organization. The Heintzelman mine is the only one yielding largely, and this is only because the proprieters have been longer at work. This company have two small furnaces, and are shipping to San Francisco 1,000 ounces of pure silver a week. Their amalgamation works, just received from San Francisco, will soon be in operation, and then they expect to turn out \$1,000 per day. Incredible as it may appear, this company is only using ore in its farnaces that pay \$1,000 per ton. They have ready for amalgamation several hundred tons of rich metal. The Sopori Company is just getting under way. They have several mines of good prospect, and one of great reputation; besides a splendid ranch, and the best situation in this region for a mining hadenda. It is believed that the best mines are yet kept a secret by their proprietors. Some very rich silver-lead mines have just been opened near the line of Mexico, on our side.

Since last year much American emigration has settled this portion of Arizona. Your correspondent has travelled for several days through fine farms, laden with gold-

this portion of Arizona. Your correspondent has travelled for several days through fine farms, laden with gold 150 acres, belonging to Mr. Findlay, deserves especial mention. The climate, soil, and length of season gives the farmers here two crops a year, only equalled in luxuriance by those of California.

The masacre of the overland mail party at Dragor

The masacre of the overland mail party at Dragon Springs, of which I wrote in my last, has terminated in the death of one of the men, still living when I wrote, Mr. Saing. The survivor, Mr. St. John, is still alive, having suffered the amputation of his arm. We all hope he will recover, he has shown so much spirit. Dr. Irwin, the army surgeou from Fort Buchanan, went at once to attend him, and in his hands we hope for the best.

The alection for delegate to Compress on the 20th will

attend him, and in his hands we hope for the best.

The election for delegate to Congress, on the 20th ult., resulted in the return of Lieut. Mowry, by a largely increased vote—some 3,000, we judge, from the eturns in 1 understand that Lieut. M. has collected many new and valuable statistics in reference to the Indians, resources and history of Arizona. He has visited every settlement, and everywhere here received with mach articles. and everywhere been received with much enthusiasan. The American preponderance is already perceptible here, and gives sure sign of the entire Americanization of Arizona. That there is no law here we have daily proofs. In Tucson, last week, a Mexican stole a mule belonging to a young man visiting the town. The young man, overtaking the Mexican, demanded his property. Upon refusal to surrender it, he shot the Mexican. Being brought before the alcalde, a most worthy American, he was fined \$1 - one dollar- and discharged.

Col. Titus, of Kansas fame, is making a settlement, with a few followers, on the San Pedro. Lieut. Mowry has gone to Guuyamos, in Sonora. The object of his visit (it is said) is to obtain a right of way to Port Lobes and Guayamos, on the Gulf of California, and also from the legislature of Sonora the transit of silver and goods, free of duty, to and from these ports and Arizona. His business connections with influential men in Sonora give a hope of success. and everywhere been received with much enthusias:

MR. BECKER-A CORRECTION.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, Washington, Oct. 20, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union : In your issue of to-day appears a communication from

H. C. S., of Minnesota, asserting the death of Hon. G. L. Becker, of that State. As I have perhaps better means of information on the subject, I would beg leave to say that it was not Hon. G. L. Becker who deceased so suddenly, but his father, who resides at Ann Arbor, Michigan and was on a visit to his son at St Paul.

Very respectfully, J. J. NOAH, of Minnesota.

The anniversary of the Brazilian declaration of independence was celebrated at Rio Janeiro on the 7th of September in the most joyous manner. At noon all the men-of-war in harbor fired salutes of twenty-one guns, as did the forts Santa Cruz and Villigaignon. Four or five thousand troops were drawn up in Falace Square, and discharged several feez de jois. Grand military processions paraded the streets during the day, and at night fire-works of all kinds, illuminations, and artillery saluting were kept up till the small hours. The principal places of business were closed; but the cofes opened in the evening and did not shut until midnight.

A considerable number of sporting men left here on Saturday and this morning for Buffalo, and will be followed this afternoon by more, who intend to witness the fight. The number of spectators from New York will be much greater than that of those who witnessed the famous "mill" between Hyer and Sullivan; indeed, the interest in the flash circles of the metropolis seems to be greater even than here. A gentleman from New York assures us that "it will be the ugliest party that has left that city in a good many years."

interest in the flash circles of the metropolis seems to be greater even than here. A gentleman from New York assures as that "it will be the ugliest party that has left that city in a good many year."

The amount of money depending upon the result is immense. The mania created in anticipation of this fight exceeds any ever before known; for never before have belligerents been allowed to make their arrangements with so much openness and unreserve—been so lionized by the press, toasted and toadied by inefficient and favor-seeking officials, and countenanced by a kind and indulgent public, who are duly proud of all such evidences of our superior civilization, and would not by any means be guilty of putting a damper upon the refined sport. We have heard of bets being made as far South as New Orleans. In St. Louis and Chicago there is probably more money at forfeit than in Troy. A Spaniard residing in Albany has induced his father, a Coban sugar planter, to put up two thousand dollars on Morrissey against a similar sun staked on Hee. nan by a New York dry-goods merchant. Those who claim to be posted estimate the amount of bets in this State alone at from \$200,000 to \$200,000. Naturally, the character of the betting varies with locality. Here it is one hundred to from seventy to eighty on Morrissey. We heard of numerous offers of such odds being made on Saturday night without any takers. In New York, on the other hand, the same edds are freely offered on Hee. nan. Though both competitors—and we are sorry to say it—claim Troy as their hone, the fight seems to have resolved itself into an issue between metropolitan ruffinism, personified by Heenam, and provincial bullyism, imbodied in Morrissey.

Both men are (as they say of fat Logs at cattle shows) in prime condition. When Morrissey left here he was somewhat worn. His training had been pushed to a spoint beyond his powers of endurance. Some flesh had been taken off that should have been left on. The muscles had been strained so hard, particularly in long walks and e the sporting men, say.

We think that in view of the fact that each party goe

We think that in view of the fact that each party goes into this combat with a full knowledge of its risks, we could bear with the most philosophical serentity the intelligence that Mr. Morrissey had lost an eye, or the nose of Mr. Heenan had been resolved into the form of a spitted sprat, by the scientific touches of his adversary. We have no wagers to win or lose. We simply reflect public ophion. From this we learn, on the one hand, "that there is no chance whatever for Heenan; Morrissey will die sooner than be whipped; the battle wont be a long one; Heenan will be knocked out of time in less than twenty-five minutes;" and on the other hand that "if Heenan has pluck, which is all he needs, he will whip Morrisey in a very short time; that he is a splendid boxer; that he is as strong as an ox and as spry as a cat; that he samuch strength; that he stands square and solid on his feet, while Morrissey is 'tangle-legged.'" Either of these opinions may be correct. Both of them cannot be. We do not care which is borne out in the result.

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[From the Boffalo Commercial Advertiser, 18th.]

The fight is a continuation of the old Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan quarrel, out of which has grown a deal of ill-blood. The Benicia Boy is the representative of America, and Morrissey of the foreign fancy.

Among the more notorious of the crowd are Lewis Bakier, a quiet, gentlemanly appearing fellow, who killed Bill Poole; Dad Cunningham, who did society a similar favor by killing Paudeen; Tom Hyer, and in fact all the great men of the fancy.

The fight is announced to come off at Long Point, but the general currency given to this information, as well as the great distance thither, leads many to suppose that some nearer point will be selected at last. All the arrangements for leaving are made in the most open manner, but there is no power conferred on our police by law which can prevent their going.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Official returns from twenty counties of Florida give Hawkins for Congress 5,019 votes, and Westcott 3,225 majority for Hawkins so far, 1,794.

The democratic congressional nominating which met at Watertown, New York, on journed without making any nomination. This leave the fight free as between Caleb Lyon and Hoard—th former "independent," the latter republican.

The democracy of Campbell and Dinwiddie counties. Virginia, have appointed delegates to a State convention and instructed them to support Mr. Letcher for governor. The former recommended Lynchburg as the place for holding the convention. Northumberland county recommends Alexandria as the most suitable place. John W. Ryan has written a note declaring his inter

tion of contesting the seat of Col. Flocongressional district of Penusylvania. Gen. Duff Green has published a second letter in the Philadelphia North American on the subject of banking ind so forth.

The democracy of New York had a grand demonstra-tion on Tuesday evening in the Palacs Gardens, to ratify the democratic State nominations. The meeting was addressed by Judge Parker, the candidate for governor, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Hon. Elijah Ward, and Hon. John

Anson Herrick, esq., has been nominated as the demo-cratic candidate for Congress in the 8th district of New York. A. J. Williamson is the republican candidate in the 7th district. The American delegates to the conventions of the 5th

The American delegates to the conventions of the own, feth, 7th, and 8th congressional districts of New York, held a meeting on Thesday evening, and resolved that any further concessions to the republicans were unmanly and subversive of the best interests and the principles of the American party.

Otis P. Lord has been nominated for Congress in the 5th district of Massachusetts by the Americans and others dissatisfied with the present nominations in that

foot up, Read, for supreme court judge, 184,250; Porter, 158,883; majority for Read, 25,367. The counties yet to be heard from will increase Read's majority about one thousand.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday says:
"We learn that one of the steamers lately chartered by
the government from the Cromwell line will be taken
down the bay to morrow for the purpose of testing the
capacity of these vessels to operate the large guns to be
placed on board for the Paragnay expedition. Officers in
charge of the ordnance department at the navy-yard will
be on board, and a thorough trial made."

The sloop-of-war Lancaster, which was launched at the Philadelphia navy-yard yesterday, is 235 feet long between perpendiculars, and 271 feet one inch in length all over, which includes the end of entwater and taffrail her beam is 46 feet. She will carry 22 guns—two 11 inch pivot guns, and twenty 9-fuch. Each pivet gun, with its carriage, will weigh 25,000 lbs. Her model excites the admiration of all who see her.

Thirty Maine and Massachusetts fishing vessels ar ported to have been lost off Prince Edward Island a